Nippon Times

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FEARS MOUNT IN GREECE OF MONARCHIST UPRISING

Premier Meets Leaders; Democrats, ELAM Organs Said Attacked by Terrorists

According to an Athens dispatch dated July 6 relayed from Lisbon, Prime Minister Vulgaris of Greece received the heads of the Monarchist faction and urged them to maintain quiet, while Greek newspapers state that the Government and Parliament can no longer submit to the "ludicrous maneuvers," and that the one honest course for the King is abdication.

The newspapers report that the Greek army and navy are ready for the expected monarchist uprising and units have been ordered to take the requisite action when the signal is given, the dispatch says, and continues:

"According to an Athens newspaper, the uprising will begin with the taking over disturbing elements (Leftist guerillas),' which will be followed by the wholesale arrest of democratic elements according to lists already compiled.

"Democratic circles expect the Monarchists to act at any time, in view of the feverish arming of, and increasing terrorism engaged in by the faction.

"The Greek Government categorically denies both reports, that of the preparations for the coup d'etat as well as that of the emergency measures to cope with it.

"The Greek police continue to help the Monarchist faction and to supply them with arms, it is said, and certain military units in sections of Greece are said to have been disarmed.

"In the provinces, the situation is even more aggravated. Armed bands of terrorists have risen and are murdering democratic Greeks with impunity. On the Island of Corfu, Monarchist terrorists have wrecked the headquarters and printing houses of the ELAM and Republican newspapers.

"The Greek Aminus Party has issued a special statement emphasizing that the Greek Government and the British military authorities are informed about the preparations for the massacre and coup d'etat, and can put an end to the uprising in 24 hours. There are rumors that the Greek Government is going to permit the Monarchists to terrorize the Democratic elements before crushing the movement.

TRUMAN INVITED TO LONDON

Invitation Extended by Halifax During 'Big 3' Conference

According to a Washington report dated July 6 received in Lisbon, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, yesterday stated that he had invited President Truman to visit London in connection with the forthcoming "Big Three" conference in Europe.

The same dispatch said that Prime Minister Churchill, who is now in France, declared that if the meeting of the "Big Three" is still in session on July 26, the day when the result of the British election will be announced, he will ask for the consent of President Truman and Marshal Josef Stalin to interrupt the deliberations so as to enable him to return to London to hear the result of the election.

The dispatch furthermore reported that while Churchill is in France, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, will attend every session of the Cabinet.

Wilhelmina in Holland

According to an Amsterdam report dated July 6 received in Stockholm, Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands today drove through the streets of The Hague to take up her residence at the Royal Palace again after her five years' exile during the German occupation. The Queen was met at the Palace gates by the Mayor and the Military Governor of The Hague. Later, the Queen appeared on the balcony to greet the cheering crowds.

Kalinin Meets Soong

According to a Moscow report dated July 5 received in Stockholm, Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Soviet Supreme Presidium, received Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, yesterday.

Soong Still in Moscow

According to a Moscow report dated July 6 received in Stockholm, Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, is still in the Soviet capital.

Premier Stalin Greets Marshal Choi Bar Sun At Function in Moscow

According to a Moscow report July 6 received in Stockholm, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Mongolia, Marshal Choi Bar Sun, was received yesterday at the Kremlin by Premier Joseif Stalin. Present at the function were Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and R. A. Ivenov, Soviet envoy to the Mongolian Republic.

SOVIET JOURNAL WRITES FRANCO REGIME MUST GO

Pravda Describes Falangist Spain As Last Stronghold' Of Axis in Europe

Writing under the title "Franco Must Go," an article in Friday morning's issue of Pravda describes Franco Spain as the "last stronghold" of the Axis in Europe, according to a Moscow dispatch relayed from Stockholm.

Referring to the vote in the French Consultative Assembly to break off relations with Franco, in what it describes as a joint move of the democratic peoples to liquidate his regime, Pravda says this initiative is approved by public opinion in democratic countries. It adds that interests of European peace would require the promptest liquidation of Franco's rule, but mysterious forces are delaying his removal from power. This, it further said, has been the conviction of public opinion in the Soviet Union.

In the meanwhile the Soviet press in general, lately, has been severely critical of developments in Greece. A wellknown satirical writer, Friday morning, writing in Pravda of the Greek Minister of Press and Information, described him as "a small Athenian playing the part of a big war provocator," reference being made to his territorial claims against Albania and Bulgaria.

"Meanwhile," says the Pravda writer, "the killing of anti-Fascists and the prosecution of the Slav minority in Greece doesn't add up to democracy."

BELGIAN CRISIS CONTINUES

Paper Says King's Abdication Should Not Be Left Until Election

According to a Brussels report dated July 6 received in Stockholm, a Belgian newspaper declared today that the settlement of the question of King Leopold's abdication should not be left until the elections are held for such procedure would be catastrophic to the country which needs a democratic control.

The journal made this statement in connection with the rumors lately that the Van Acker Government will remain in power and that an election will be held for the formation of a new Parliament.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Achille van Acker spent Wednesday conferring with leaders of the Labor Party. It was also reported that King Leopold said that he would remain in Salzburg and he promised to submit to the will of the electors.

Recognize Warsaw Poles

According to a London dispatch dated July 6 received in Stockholm, the Norwegian and Swedish Governments have announced their recognition of the new Polish Government at Warsaw. The same report said that the Polish emigre group in London is no longer broadcasting over the BBC, the London radio stating that the transmission of the exile regime has been discontinued as from July 5.

[illegible], British Enter Berlin

Following up the entry of American into Berlin, the British entered the western suburbs of the capital on the afternoon of July 4, says a Domei report from Zurich dated July 5 quoting a Berlin dispatch. The British troops occupying Berlin belong to the 7th Armored Division with the 11th Light Infantry Company in the vanguard. A ceremony to hoist the British flag at the Olympic Stadium was scheduled to be held on July 6, the report added.

French Troops Open Fire

Shots were fired in the air by Moslems taking part, on Friday, in the funeral procession of the Syrian casualties of the previous night's fighting in Latakia, says a Lisbon dispatch quoting Beirut sources. When these shots were heard, French troops on a rooftop opened fire. There is no indication yet as to whether there were any casualties.

VINSON SEEN SUCCESSOR TO U.S. TREASURY POST

Formal Announcement Likely Soon—London Ponders Wide-Scale Cabinet Changes

Following his acceptance of the resignation of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, President Harry Truman is expected to formally announce the appointment of Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Wartime Mobilization Bureau, to the Treasury post, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon, on July 6, quoting a Washington report.

A July 6 Washington dispatch to Lisbon, said that Donald Stuart, whose appointment as special assistant secretary to the Secretary of State was announced on Friday, has worked with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes for many years. In 1942 he went to Washington to become a member of the War Department's Price Adjustment Board and was appointed assistant to the director of the Economic Mobilization Bureau in October of the same year. The following year, he was appointed assistant to the director of the War Mobilization Bureau.

London Notes Wide Shifts

Jon Kimche, Reuter's special correspondent, says that London circles attach considerable significance to the resignation of Henry Morgenthau from the post of Secretary of the United States Treasury which brings the total of resignations from the Truman administration to 15 during the past two months, according to London dispatch, as reported by Domei.

It is noted that they now affect all the key administration agencies; the State Department, as well as the special assistant to the Secretary of State for Near and Far Eastern Affairs. William Phillips, the Treasury, Agriculture and Labor Departments, the Attorney General and Surplus Property Board. Furthermore, various administration agencies specially favored by the late President Roosevelt, such as office of Strategic Services and the office of War Information no longer enjoy the same authority and support upon the new administration.

The political circles in London are asking how far these personnel changes are likely to reflect on the future policy of the President and what kind of changes in the political circles will follow. It is accepted that one reason for the President's changes, particularly among the personal advisors of the late President Roosevelt, was his desire to conduct affairs once again through normal departmental channels in place of Roosevelt's more unorthodox methods. But the essense of the changes, as seen from London, appears to be the President's desire to replace the policies of his predecessor particularly in foreign affairs, by a firmly charted course, clearly laid down and understood beyond all doubt. The Yalta experience is evidently not to be repeated. There is no indication yet as to which direction the changes made by the President will affect American foreign policy.

It is not thought that there will be any appreciable change in relations with either Britain or the Soviet Union but that, on the whole, the new policy will be more incisive. Morgenthau's departure is thought to be particularly significant. This change in the American Treasury on the eve of the "Big Three" meeting is now the subject of lively discussion as implying a change in the United Stats policy toward Germany. Political circles consider the changes to be particularly noteworthy in connection with the administration's Far Eastern policy.

Forde Sworn In

According to a Canberra dispatch dated July 6 received in Lisbon, Australian Army Minister Francis Forde was today sworn in as temporary Prime Minister of Australia succeeding the late John Curtin. Forde will carry on until next Thursday when the parliamentary Labor Party will elect a new Prime Minister. Meanwhile, Minister for Supply and Shipping John Beasley becomes Minister of Defense.

World Chamber Parley

The International Conference of the World Chamber of Commerce is scheduled to be held in London on August 6 and Eric Johnston, representing the United States, will attend, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated July 6. The main topics on the agenda are the restoration of international commercial deals, measures to supply materials to war-torn nations, currency stabilization, interchange of products, and others.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month of the 16th year of Showa.

2 Fliers Who Blasted Super Fortress In Ramming Attack Win Signal Honor

The granting of a citation by Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Commander of the Army General Command, to Sublieutenant Seiji Kawada and Lance Corporal Shigeo Tsuchiyama, who rammed and blasted the commanding plane of a B-29 formation that attacked Japan Proper at the end of May this year, has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

Text of the announcement follows:

"A citation had previously been granted to Sublieutenant Seiji Kawada and Lance Corporal Shigeo Tsuchiyama who accomplished their mission of defending the Imperial Land by launching ramming actions in intercepting operations against the commanding plane of a B-29 formation that attacked Japan Proper, and this fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

Sublieutenant Seiji Kawada
Lance Corporal Shigeo Tsuchiyama

Sallying forth to counterattack the combined fighter-bomber formations of the U.S. air force that attacked Japan Proper on May 29, 1945, Sublieutenant Kawada, piloting his plane with Lance Corporal Tsuchiyama, valiantly attacked a B-29 formation over the area north of Onmayezaki and blasted the commanding plane in a ramming attack, thereby meeting glorious death.

Sublieutenant Kawada and Lance Corporal Tsuchiyama are men of gentle character but with a sense of responsibility and burning fighting spirit. Both enjoy the confidence of their colleagues. They sallied forth together when the enemy planes came attacking and met gallant death. They are a model for Imperial soldiers.

Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

June 18, 1945,

Gen Sugiyama,
Commander of the Army
General Command.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CONVENES TO CONSIDER WAVELL PLAN

According to a Simla dispatch relayed from Lisbon, the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League met at Simla Friday morning to consider the Wavell plan for a new executive council for India.

It is understood that the morning session discussed what had so far taken place at the Viceroy's conference. The Committee had not arrived at any decision when it adjourned for the day at 5:30 p.m. The discussions were scheduled to be resumed Saturday at 10 a.m.

According to the same dispatch, up to Thursday night, there was no sign by the Muslim League to nullify its demand that the League should have the right to nominate the entire Muslim panel of names for the proposed new executive council.

Another report from Simla says that one of the Congress leaders has been making another attempt to arrange a meeting between Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the League President, and Mahatma Gandhi for the settlement of the dispute between the Congress and the Muslim League.

In the meanwhile, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress considered the final list of names for the executive council to be submitted to the Viceroy at its sitting Friday. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, said he hoped to submit the list the same day.

U.S. OIL RESOURCES SHRINK

Charles Reyner, adviser to the U.S. State Department, on July 5 attended the Senate Oil Resources Resources Research Committee meeting and made a report on the oil resources in the United States, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated July 6 relaying a Washington dispatch. He said:

"With the development of war the oil resources in the United States are gradually dwindling. A huge amount of oil, too, will be demanded to meet postwar enterprises of various kinds. Considering all this, it will be certain that the United State is destined to become an importing country of petroleum products. This is in striking contrast to the past when the United States was one of the largest exporting countries of oil in the world and its usual stocks reached 25,000,000,000 barrels. Oil producers of the United States say that five years hence America's oil export will be cut by 54 per cent."

AMERICAN AIR FORCE UPS TEMPO OF ONSLAUGHTS

Isolation of Japan Planned by Enemy Prior to New Offensive

By E. EBUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE NAVAL BASE, July 5.—As a prelude to the new drive planned by the enemy the American aircraft based in the South have assumed intensified activities in the skies over the Okinawas, the China Continent and Kyushu, undoubtedly scheming to isolate the Japanese Forces on the Continent and in the Southern Regions.

Prior to launching landing operations, the enemy in the past mobilized powerful air forces for concentric bombing attacks as in the case of the operations in the Saipan, Leyte, Yiojima and Okinawa areas. In view of this fact, it can be surmised that the enemy is now enlarging and improving the air bases on the Okinawa Islands and Saipan.

The enemy activities at the Okinawa bases should not be overlooked. The fact that the enemy is converting the Okinawas into a vital base for the take-off and landing of large bombers, with many large and medium B-25 bombers with B-24's as their mainstay are being massed at the base, that those bombers have already made reconnaissance flights over Kyushu and Taiwan preparatory to landing operations against the China Continent, and that small aircraft also based in the Okinawas have been appearing over Southern Kyushu, attempting to gain control of the air over Japanese bases there, all indicate the enemy's plan to launch a new offensive.

The enemy air forces are now concentrating their attack against various strategically important places. The enemy air force based in the Philippines has started bombing the Southern Regions, thus enlarging its zone of activities while strengthening air assaults against South China. Meanwhile, the enemy air force based in the northwestern sector of the China Continent including Sian, Ankang and Paochi, commenced action with the aim of cutting off the important Japanese communication line in North China. The enemy aircraft based in the Okinawas bombed and reconnoitered the Japanese-occupied areas along the East China Sea coast including Shanghai, Foochow, Wenchow and Amoy. The Mariana-based B-29's have been frequently bombing strategic points in the Kanmon area besides dropping mines in an attempt to cut off the communication line between Chosen and the China Continent. Enemy flying boats have been also repeating reconnaissance flights over Southern Chosen and the sea area south of Chosen. It must also be noted that the bombing of the vital points in the Kanmon area is being conducted also for the purpose of disrupting the traffic between Japan Proper and Kyushu.

The above-mentioned aerial activities reveal the fact that the enemy is set for a new drive. President Harry Truman said recently that America plans to isolate the Japanese Forces on the China Continent and in the Southern Regions by means of carrying out separate and independent bombings. Such being the case, it can be said without hesitation that the enemy's new drive has already been started.

For the last few days, the Mariana-based aircraft have been tenaciously conducting daylight attacks against air bases in southern Kyushu in an attempt to cut Japan's air potential. The strategic bombing of Kyushu is being conducted single-handed by the Mariana-based B-29's while the tactical bombing against Kyushu is entrusted to the Okinawa-based aircraft.

With a view to effecting landings either directly on the Japanese mainland or on the China Continent as an interim operation, the enemy will doubtlessly bring up task forces or a large squadron of landing barges to the sea near the mainland or to the East China Sea. With that aim in mind, the enemy has been concentrating his attacks against Japanese air bases.

Boosting Nickel Output

Nickel ore mining in Japan is now going on in full blast, considering the importance of demand for the metal to meet the war situation. Discoveries of new mines are reported from time to time. Two new mines in the Hokkaido are very rich, containing a large percentage of nickel. Stocks of nickel also are plenty and they will be properly disposed of in the near future.

His Majesty Receives Ex-Envoy Matsumoto In Audience on Friday

Shunichi Matsumoto, former Ambassador to Indo-China and now Foreign Vice-Minister, who recently came back home from his former post, was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Imperial Palace at 3 p.m. on July 6. Mr. Matsumoto then was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. After this, the former Ambassador was permitted to worship at the Kashikodokoro Sanctuary and he then retired from the Imperial Palace.

15,000 ENEMY TROOPS LAND AT BALIK PAPAN

Japanese Forces Inflict Over 2,000 Casualties; Pitched Battle Going On

By I. IKEDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, July 5.—Fighting continues at fever pitch between the Japanese and enemy forces at Balik Papan. More than 2,000 casualties have been inflicted on the enemy, both on land and sea. As a result, the enemy is recklessly bringing up reinforcements and up to the evening it is estimated that more than 15,000 enemy troops have been landed.

About 150 fighter and bomber planes are daily carrying out strafing attacks on Japanese positions while fleet bombardments are continued throughout the night.

However, the fighting morale of the Japanese troops has not deteriorated one whit. They are displaying skilful technique and are dealing heavy blows everywhere.

DOOLITTLE GIVEN NEW POST

Assigned to 8th Air Force in Pacific Under Spaats

Robert P. Patterson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of War, said that a new army strategic air force under the command of General Carl Spaatz has been established in the Pacific, a Washington dispatch reported according to a Domei report from Lisbon on July 5.

The newly created strategic air force will be composed of the 8th air force under the command of Lieutenant General James Doolittle and the 21st Bomber Command under the command of Major General Curtis Lemay.

The same dispatch said that Nimitz Headquarters announced that Major General Keller Rockey has been appointed Commander of the 3rd Amphibian Forces in succession to Lieutenant General Roy Geiger, a Guam dispatch reported, according to a Domei report from Lisbon on July 5.

Rockey was Commander of the 3rd Marine Division in the operation at Yiojima.

Conscription Law Passed

The committee on postwar military policy of the U.S. House of Representatives finally approved the peacetime compulsory conscription law on July 5, a Washington report says, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on July 5.

The committee has demanded that the law should be approved during the present session of the Congress. It is expected that the House Military Affairs Committee will start the examination of the law after the end of summer the holidays.

The law stipulates for enforcing training for a period of one year of all men between 17 to 21 years old.

693 Vessels Built

The U.S. Maritime Commission announced on July 5, that American ships which had been delivered to the Government during June numbered 107, amounting to about 1,000,000 tons, a Washington report says, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on July 5.

It said that the vessels which had been constructed in the first half year, including those delivered in June totaled 693 estimated at about 7,000,000 tons.

It also disclosed that the construction plan for the liberty-type vessels was brought to an end in June. Of the 107 ships constructed in June, 14 ships were delivered to the army and these included vessels carrying coal, oil tankers and other type of freighters.

U.S. Submarine Lost

The submarine Trigger, having failed to return in due time after leaving its base on patrol duty is presumed to have been lost, the U.S. Navy Department announced, according to a July 5 Washington dispatch relayed by Domei from Lisbon.

B-29 FORMATIONS RAID KOFU AND CHIBA AREAS

Kainan, Akashi in Central Japan Also Hit in Wide-Scale Incendiary Attacks

Some 200 B-29's based in the Marianas carried out incendiary attacks against medium and small towns in the Eastern Army District in four echelon formations from 11:30 p.m. Friday to 3:30 a.m. Saturday the Eastern Army District Headquarters announced at 11 a.m. Saturday. As a result of the enemy attacks, fires started at Kofu and Chiba, but were mostly brought under control by early Saturday morning. Two or three small towns were also subjected to enemy incendiary attacks, but damage was slight, it was further revealed.

For four hours starting from 11:30 p.m. Friday, the medium and small towns in the district were subjected to enemy air attacks. The first echelon formation consisting of 50 planes from the direction of Suruga Bay and conducted incendiary assaults against Kofu. Meanwhile, the second echelon formation comprising some 60 aircraft coming from the direction of Omae Point dropped incendiaries in Shimizu, following which, the third formation of some 80 planes appearing from the southern Boso area carried out attacks against Chiba and its vicinity. The last formation of some 10 planes invaded the air over Mito and Kasumigaura coming by way of Choshi while one of them further advanced to the Tochigi area.

At Kofu, Chiba and Shimizu, fires were started but thanks to efforts by military and civilians, they were mostly brought under control by early Saturday morning. This is the first time that secondary towns in the Eastern Army District were attacked, but in anticipation of similar spasmodic raids, the anti-air raid structure must be further consolidated.

Central Japan Attacked

The Central Army District Headquarters and the Osaka-Naval Defense Headquarters issued the following communique at 10 a.m., on July 7:

"Three groups of B-29's, numbering some 110 planes, from the bases in the south invaded the Japanese mainland at about 10:30 p.m. on July 6. The first group penetrated from the Kii channel and the second group attacked the southern sector of Kainan city with incendiary bombs and the third group subjected the Akashi city district to an incendiary attack. The invaders fled to the south by shortly past 2 a.m. on July 7 by way of Kumano Strait and Kii Channel.

"Fires broke out at various districts as the result of these attacks. However, the damages suffered are not expected to be great."

With one B-29 leading the way, approximately 90 P-51's from Yiojima, divided into three echelon formations, raided various airfields and military establishments in Ibaragi, Chiba and Saitama on Friday.

At about 10 a.m. one B-29, penetrating from Sagami Bay, flew over Hachioji, Maebashi, Numata, Takasaki, Otsuki and Hakoneyama. Three other B-29's singly invaded the mainland from Boso Peninsula from 10 a.m. to noon.

Another B-29 raided the mainland from the direction of [illegible] while at about the same time four B-24's appeared over southern Izu Peninsula and south [illegible].

Meanwhile, at about 11 a.m., two PB4Y's were seen proceeding north, off Cape Omae, but they did not approach the coast. Shortly after at 11:30 a.m., one B-24, following the coast along Kumano Strait, flew northeast toward the southern part of the Atsumi Peninsula. However, this enemy plane did not appear over the mainland.

Formations of Okinawa-based enemy fighter and bomber planes, numbering about 120, appeared at about 1 p.m. on Friday from the vicinity of Osumi Peninsula. However they were forced to reverse their course and flee at 1:40 p.m. due to bad weather conditions. Following this, about 20 P-51's and P-47's penetrated from Kagoshima Bay and Osumi Peninsula at [illegible] p.m. After circling over this area for about 40 minutes, they made their escape.

One B-29 coming in from the direction of Kii Peninsula at [illegible] a.m. Friday pierced the Tokai Army District from the vicinity of [illegible] and environs by way of [illegible] Nara Prefecture. At the same time three other B-29's singly [illegible] over Yawatahama, [illegible] yama, Himeji and [illegible] and fled at 10:20 a.m. via [illegible] insula.

The second and third [illegible] circling over the [illegible] of Shikoku [illegible] B-29's proceeding [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2 [illegible])

JULY POLITICAL OFFENSIVE OF YENAN REGIME SEEN

This Month Is 24th Anniversary Of Formation of Chinese Communist Party

The Chungking Koumintang is calling the Seventh National Council meeting in July under the false mask of democratic administration but the anti-Chiang political offensive of Yenan is becoming particularly active as the month of July happens to be the 24th anniversary of the formation of the Chinese Communist Party. It is therefore quite natural for Yenan to make this memorable month a very significant one in its history of opposition to the Chiang regime, says a Domei report from Peking.

The conflict between the Chungking Kuomintang which has ever been insisting upon one party despotism since the opening of the first Congress in Shanghai French Concession in July, 1921, and the Yenan regime that is opposing Chungking is ever following the road of non-reconciliation.

In its editorial published on July 2, the Hsinhua Jihpao, Yenan's organ, said, "For 23 years ever since its establishment, the Chinese Communist Party has been continuously fighting for the liberation from the American feudalistic and semi-colonial system, stressing the importance of democratic principles. Particularly for the realization of a democratic China, which is the fundamental demand of the Chinese people, we have staged a fierce conflict with the Chungking Kuomintang. But for attaining this object we must recollect the sharp remarks made by Mao Tse-tung at the Seventh Congress, 'Even though we may gain victory in the anti-Japanese resistance war, that does not mean the attainment of our aim.'"

This article has not only expressed its political offensive against Chungking but also endorsed the fact that the characteristics of the Yenan regime has undergone a decided change with the Seventh Congress as the turning point.

Since the announcement of its non-participation in the National Council the critical views expressed by the Hsinhua News Agency and Yenan newspapers have become very sharp. Welcoming the 24th anniversary of the Communist Party's organization, the Yenan press has been insisting upon the establishment of a coalition government, saying that unless such a new government is organized the creation of a new China is impossible. They also said that Yenan has been endeavoring for the materialization of new democracy in political, economic and cultural fields, as that is the only solution of the Chinese problem.

Viewing such as attitude of Yenan, it may be said that the anti-Japanese resistance of Yenan is in reality an anti-Chiang movement, having considerable political complexion. In Mao Tse-tung's statement that by the victory of the anti-Japanese resistance war alone Yenan's object could not be attained is seen his determination to continue a through resistance against the Chungking Koumintang that firmly adheres to the one-party despotism, resorting to the camouflaged democratic measures, as well as the United States those ambition as regards China has recently become very open.

Behind Mao Tse-tung's determination may also be seen much of international bargaining, with the Soviet Union as his background. Since the dissolution of the Comintern in the final stage of the European War, Yenan too, has refrained from using the term "the Communist Party of China," but at the Seventh Congress it openly used the name of "the Communist Party of China." And this has attracted such attention, as one indicating the Yenan-Soviet joint front against the Chiang-American front.

YENAN MOVE DOUBTED

Dispatch of Huang by Chungking Will Bring No Result

Huang Yen-pei and six other members of the National Council, representing the Chungking Third Party arrived at Yenan on July 2, and conferred with Mao Tse-tung, Chou Te, Chou En-lai and other Yenan leaders, reported a Hsinhua News Agency dispatch, according to a Shanghai Domei report.

Furthermore, it is reported that at a welcome party given in honor of the visitors from Chungking, Chou En-lai emphasized the fact that Yenan's demand for the establishment of a coalition government is being supported by the masses in Chungking ruled territory and the Democratic League of China.

Although Chungking's announced aim of the current visit of Huang and his party is to urge the attendance of Yenan representatives at the coming National Council meeting, as Yenan has already made clear its intention of not participating in the meeting, it is generally observed that the visit will not result as Chungking expects.

Communist Victory Over Capitalism in China Predicted

If the Soviet Union pursues a moderate policy, Communism will gain favor among the Chinese masses because Western capitalism is ineffective in the China Continent, says an article in a recent issue of the New Statesman and Nation, a British left-wing magazine, reports a Domei Stockholm dispatch dated July 6. American capitalists, the article said, cannot overlook the fact that Soviet aid to the Chinese Communists in North China is on the increase. They will have to give all possible aid, therefore, to counter this move by giving all possible aid to the regime in the south. But, the conventional Western capitalism will prove ineffective in China not to mention war-torn Europe.

CANADIANS IN ENGLAND BREAK OUT IN 2-DAY RIOT

Troops Ired by Food Shortage, Delay in Pay, Lack of Ships To Take Them Home

For the second night, several hundred Canadian troops, who are awaiting transportation home, were involved in disturbances on July 5 in Aldershot, England, and reports say that there was more damage than on the previous night, according to a July 6 Stockholm dispatch quoting London sources.

The Canadians are reported to have three complaints, namely, lack of shipping to take them home, not enough food, and a delay in pay.

The riot broke out after the officer commanding the Canadian troops had appealed to them. He told the men that if they had any real grievances they would be righted at once. The Canadian soldiers smashed up stores, bars and other places during the two and a half hour riot.

Canadian Army authorities are taking firm steps to deal with the men responsible for the disturbances at Aldershot, the dispatch continues.

A statement from the Canadian Military Headquarters said that everything possible is being done to prevent a recurrence of trouble. Men were paraded on July 6 for suspects to be identified by the people who were victimized during the riot and others, and more than 100 men have already been held for further questioning. They will be court martialed if there is sufficient evidence against them.

Meanwhile, all available Canadian military police have been concentrated in the Aldershot area to stop more trouble and protect civilians. Moreover, Canadian military authorities are dealing with claims for damages.

B-29 Formations Raid Kofu and Chiba Areas

(Continued Frome Page 1)

the sea southeast of Kii Peninsula, reached the peninsula offing at 11:06 a.m. Then nosing toward the coast bordering the Strait of Kumano at a low altitude and taking a northerly course, the enemy penetrated the Tokai Army District at 11:25 a.m.

On top of this raid one B-24 after circling over the southern tip of Kii Peninsula around noon fled while at the same time one other B-29 flew out to the Japan Sea by way of south Shikoku, Bungo Channel and west Yamaguchi Prefecture. Then reversing its course it fled taking the same route of penetration.

Rehabilitation Efforts Widened

In view of the successes achieved in transforming air raid devastated areas into vegetable patches, rehabilitating damaged factories and planting sweet potatoes in the Kanto area under the guidance of the headquarters established on May 26, for carrying out the plans formulated by the Headquarters for the Rehabilitation of Devastated Areas, the project will also be adopted in Nagoya and Kobe with the installation of similar headquarters, Osaka, Himeji, Okayama and Hiroshima will also start rehabilitation of air raid wrecked areas in order to augment Japan's fighting strength.

Chosen Volunteers Installed

In order to cope with the pressing war situation, with the prospect of Chosen becoming a battlefield more certain, the Chosen National Volunteer Corps Headquarters was installed on Saturday. On the occasion, Governor-General General Nobuyuki Abe issued instructions expressing his unflinching resolve to carry on to the last and said, "Grasping the best chance to strike at the enemy and demonstrating your love for the country, set up a decisive war structure and exert your utmost to carry through in these critical times."

Last Rites for Nishimura Held

Funeral services for Vice-Admiral Shoji Nishimura, who was killed in action in the Philippine area last fall, were solemnized at Kamakura on Friday afternoon.

GRIM OKINAWA INFERNO TOLD BY U.S. NEWSMAN

True Story of Heroic Japanese Resistance, Enemy Losses, Astounds Neutral Countries

The veritable inferno that raged on the Okinawa front was again reported by the June 29th issue of a Swedish daily, Expression in an article entitled. "The Okinawas Converted Into Ghastly Inferno," relaying a dispatch from the Okinawa base by Hugh Krumpner, American correspondent, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated July 6.

Time and again, the grim aspects of the Okinawa operations have been revealed by enemy reports, and the world has been astounded by the terrific resistance put up by the Japanese Forces in the area. The article carried by the Swedish paper was featured by various illustrations depicting the American forces fearfully plunging to their death before the deadly resistance of the Japanese Forces while others showed Naha enveloped in flame and smoke and the heroic stand maintained to the last by the Japanese defenders. This revelation of the true aspect of the Okinawa operations is reported to have caused vast repercussions in neutral countries.

Revealing how madly the American battleships and destroyers poured colossal amounts of steel in their attack against the Japanese guarding a certain hilly area and how intensely the American aircraft bombed the Japanese position, sometimes for 18 hours a day, the article said, "The Japanese Forces were entrenched in a solid natural fortress, the strongest ever seen in the Pacific war zone and inflicted heavy losses on the American army and Marine units. The Americans had to labor inch by inch in order to smash the line of holes sheltering the Japanese troops by employing rifles and flame throwers. The Japanese put up stiff resistance to the last and when they realized the futility of further resistance, they killed themselves. A barrage of fire released by the Americans against the Japanese position blasted the nearby rocks, as shell splinters were scattered all over the area and the position was smeared with blood.

"In the rear, almost identical, devastating struggles were staged and the Japanese position was completely wrecked. In some of the holes the corpses of Japanese soldiers who had committed suicide by plunging daggers into their throats were found. Rather than endure humiliation of being captured by the Americans, the Japanese islanders jumped into the sea from a precipitous cliff which had been blasted to bits by bombing attacks and artillery fire. Explosions were constantly heard revealing the fact that some hundreds of Japanese troops had ended their lives by blasting themselves.

"The Okinawa operations were most costly for the American forces. They have never paid such high tolls in blood and sustained such stupendous losses in ships. In the face of ceaseless Japanese aircraft activities, the American forces had to advance yard by yard for some 10 consecutive days. Due to courageous fighting of the American forces, the war situation turned favorable for them but only after having suffered tremendous bleeding. Naha has been reduced to ruins as a result of constant bombings and Shuri razed to the ground.

"The anti-aircraft guns on warships around the Okinawas roared madly directing barrages of fire against the Japanese Special Attack planes. Some of them were blasted before they rammed the American warships, but the American surface craft could not escape astounding losses. The staggering casualties suffered by the American naval forces in the Okinawa area, which were two times the amount sustained by the ground forces, were due to the activities of the Japanese Special Attack Corps. Japanese Ground Units were just as active as the Air Units. At night they conducted closing-in attacks against American positions while during daylight, they landed in the rear of the American forces aboard small planes.

"The American forces captured a certain hill in May, but in conducting the offensive they experienced the hardest and most tedious advance, employing tanks equipped with flare throwers with a 150-meter firing range. Every inch of ground gained was possible only by the hardest struggle imaginable."

Asia Body Names Officers

The Dai Nippon Asia Development Association has appointed Kotaro Goto Director of its General Affairs Bureau, Isojiro Furusawa, former Managing-Director of the Tokyo Shimbun, Director of its Publicity Bureau, and Toshi Kano Director of its Organization Bureau. Other appointments also have been announced at the same time.

Four Countries Reach Accord in Occupying Districts in Vienna

According to a Paris dispatch dated July 6 quoting a Vienna report received in Lisbon, the Allied control zones of Vienna have been settled among the British, American, Soviet and French Governments. The British will occupy the southern section of the Austrian capital, the American will hold the northwest while the Soviet troops will control the whole of the eastern district. The French zone will be between the American and the British districts and is to include two railway stations. The center of the city is to be shared by all four Powers.

CHINA'S ANCIENT PALACE DISCOVERED NEAR TSINAN

Many New Discoveres Are Expected There Soon by Japanese Scientists

The Han Dynasty is generally believed to be the greatest of China's century-old civilization and ushering in the period known as "China's Golden Age." It was the first Han ruler, Emperor Wu, who started the custom of giving an auspicious name to a reign in Chinese history, therefore giving birth to the practice of listing different periods under the heading of dynasties.

The importance of the recent discovery of a huge palace of the Han Dynasty era buried 1½ meters deep into the earth is therefore not to be under-estimated. The discovery was made in Chufou, the birth-place of Confucius, a short distance south of Tsinan. It was made by an archaeological party organized by the East Asia Cultural Board, belonging to the North China Liaison Office of the Asia Board, led by Dr. Yoshito of the Tokyo Imperial University. The expedition included Kazunaru Komai, and an assistant, Takashi Sekino, and other authorities on archaeology and ethnology in Japan such as Advisor Toshinari Miyaki of the Welfare Ministry, and two professors of the Peking University, Prof. Yung and Tao.

The expedition came across the site in September and finding a stone inscription of the name of the oldest Chinese era, engaged in excavations through the whole month. The chronological inscription was found sculptured in a stone stair-case of the gigantic edifice called the Lingkwang Palace erected by **the King of Lu of the Han Dynasty.** The huge palace had been built some 2300 years ago, when Confucius' King constructed the capital of Lu as a feudal lord under the Han Dynasty.

It is recorded in legend that the **Duke of Wei, envious of Confucius'** popularity with the King of Lu State, sent the latter 80 young dancing girls to divert him from the sagacious advice of the revered diplomat. Was it possible that within this palace, the twinkling feet of the pretty maidens so absarbed Confucius' lord that he failed to heed the sage's words of wisdom and thus compelled him to resign his office?

Advisor Miyake of the Welfare Ministry stated his comments upon the discovery as follows:

"The stone staircase was discovered at a depth of some 1½ meters below the surface of the ground. It bore an inscription 'The northern staircase was built in September in the 6th Year of Lu.' From this we may surmise that the King of Lu built his capital here and the Lingkwang Palace (Palace of Spiritual Light). Among other excavated objects we found inscriptions of fragments of verses. According to investigations, the palace had its corridor 300 feet long, and must have had dimensions nearly equal to the Marunouchi Building, one of the biggest buildings in Tokyo."

It is symbolical of the times in which we live that such an important discovery was not made by foreign archaeologists, but by member nationals of the Greater East Asia sphere, as the party consisted of Japanese, Manchu and Chinese scientists. In previous years, similar excavations were frequently made by foreign expeditions, permitted to penetrate deep into Chinese soil by reason of the armed superiority of their governments.

This discovery dating back to the commencement of one of China's truly great eras was made at a time when China is again entering into a new period of greatness, as a member state of the New Order, at a time when the Anniversary of the birth of one of the world's greatest sages was being celebrated throughout the land.

It seemed fitting also that the site of the discovery was within a few miles of the actual home where the formative life of the young sage was lived.

Though only but a fraction of the wealth of information of China's great past has been unearthed as yet, in connection with this discovery, time will bring forth many new discoveries, when the investigations are continued next year.

EFFECTIVE GUERILLA WAR METHODS ARE EXPLAINED

Resistance Against Powerful Enemy Possible If Systematic Body Is Organized

(Continued From Yesterday)

The guerilla warfare company in time of peace consists of two or three men, in addition to five appointed by each of the central villages.

Under orders from the district, it assembles at a point designated by the district authorities.

From this time it comes under the supervision of the head of the local arming committee. Its function is on the whole to destroy means of communication though from time to time when occasion arises it also takes part in fighting.

The other leading members of the guerilla warfare unit, who are elected from the central villages at the rate of two from each, are so trained as to have a claim to being called an army. They keep away from productive pursuits.

There are from 70 to 80 such guerillas in each of the seven districts into which Singtang-hsien is divided. Men who are to lead the guerilla warfare company are required to undergo training for a month under the arming committee of the district. Then they go through drills three or four times within the village before they are given posts.

The leaders of the company give a part of their attention to the instruction of women and children within the village where they work in methods of production and in the recognition of marks at great distances.

There is one annual inspection of the Self-defense Corps. This is the occasion for the members to receive instruction in practical courses. The event ends with a military review and inspection of each individual member.

The units which have satisfied every requirement of the inspector are given a flag showing that the unit is a model unit. Others which have failed to satisfy the inspector are given a flag reflecting on the honor of the unit that possesses it.

When Enemy Is Sighted

If a self-defense unit sights an enemy force, it will communicate at once with the arming committee of the locality where it operates. The head of the committee will forward the information on to neighboring localities.

At the same time he will declare a state of emergency in the place where he is in authority.

The committee directs the fighting of the entire self-defense unit.

The weapons of the guerillas are generally rifles, revolvers, mines, hand-grenades, obsolete guns, swords, and spears.

Chang Te-huai, Vice-Commander of the 18th Army Corps, has said in praise of these civilian troops: "Of all classes of armed people they represent the highest form of organization. They engage in productive pursuits in the farming season and when they are not wanted on the land they devote themselves to the training of themselves in the arts of warfare. In times of war they perform the important function of threatening the rear and flanks of the enemy."

The chief duties of civilians in the Self-defense Corps are guarding, punishing of traitors, and hunting for spies, destroying roads, clearing the area which is threatened of houses under the principle that nothing shall be left which will be of any help to the enemy, gathering information, helping and nursing patients, transporting war materials, helping to construct hospitals, and repairing and washing service clothes.

The civilian trooops mainly subsist by engaging in productive work. Among their more important functions is that of building bases from which to carry on guerilla warfare and securing areas which will be important as supply sources to them when they are engaged in hostilities.

Mao Tse-tung has stated: "It is one of the more important of the functions of guerillas in a time of war to prevent production from suffering quantitatively and qualitatively in consequence of hostilities by mobilizing the people to go through various processes of farm labor and to spin cotton with a view to establishment of a structure which will enable them and the regular army to be completely self-supporting.

As a matter of fact the Chinese Communist Party is paying much attention to this point. It is difficult to take a light view of the production extension movement the party is carrying on in those areas where it works which are distant from where the Japanese forces are operating.

Train in Off-Seasons

It is generally in winter or in early spring, when there is little work to be done on the fields that the members of the Self-Defense Corps and the civilian troops put themselves to training.

Their training is both military and political, but needless to say, the military takes precedence over the political. Military instruction is for the most part in the arts of guerilla warfare and military affairs as a whole.

In order for the civilian troops to engage in guerilla warfare with success they must have the support and the protection of the people at large.

It is impossible to conduct successful guerilla warfare with the support of a people which has no faith in the men conducting the operations or which has lost the will to fight.

It is only with the solid backing of a people which is determined to win under any circumstances that a guerilla warfare unit, which is necessarily small in number, can hope to make full display of its prowess.

Thus, the people have a large part in the conduct of warfare, especially guerilla warfare by units which have been organized by them. But they have hardly less important a part to play in maintaining the regular army at its proper strength by seeing that there is occasional reinforcement and by helping to keep the army supplied with arms, ammunition, and provinces.

It becomes more and more important to engage in guerilla warfare where a war has become a protracted affair and where development is going on in areas which are occupied by the enemy. The extent to which the people understand their war aims becomes a large factor in the determination of the form the guerilla war organized by them should take.

For a successful guerilla war it is necessary that appropriate methods are employed in its conduct. What area should be the scene of guerilla activities and from what base it should be conducted are important questions.

Usually the guerillas act with the plan of aiding the operations of the regular army on their side by causing the modern and mechanized army of the enemy to be thrown into confusion. For this, they employ methods which are considered appropriate to the land where they operate and to the time when they act.

The guerilla warfare area usually adjoins the territory which is occupied by the enemy. This area forms the base from which the guerillas operate while it is in their hands, and the moment they withdraw, it passes under the control of the enemy.

The base from which guerilla warfare is conducted usually lies within the territory occupied by the enemy. Generally it is located at a place where the military influence of the enemy his yet to be felt in a full manner or where the enemy is prevented by geographical conditions from making itself master. In most cases the guerilla warfer base is an area where the guerillas have means of fighting and subsisting at the same time.

In short, the guerilla warfare base is the supply source of the guerillas. It is an area which can be made to function as the nursery of all political, cultural, and economic forces which are necessary for the successful conduct of guerilla warfare. It may be likened to a fortress remaining in the rear of the enemy.

Thus, the aspect of the guerilla warfare base, the geographical nature of the guerilla warfare area and other conditions, including astronomical phenomena, the time of hostilities, social conditions, in addition to others, such as the strength of the enemy, its equipment, and the disposition of its troops, go to determine the method to be employed by guerillas.

The method of guerilla warfare employed by the Chinese Communists differ in cities and villages, in lands full of rivers and slopes and in mountainous districts, in forest areas and table-lands.

The operations of guerillas consist of thrusts during a defensive or activities on an outer line inside the inner line. So they fall under five basic categories—attacking by surprise, resisting the enemy, fighting to create disturbances among the enemy, pursuing the enemy, and meeting the enemy in encounters.

The choice between these different methods of fighting is made by taking into consideration the condition of the fighting to be done, the capacities of the commander of the guerillas, and the condition of the equipment of the guerillas and their numerical strength.

The Chinese Communist Party has, since the outbreak of the China Affair, worked under four principles—that of retreating when the enemy advances, creating disturbances among the enemy when it has come to stay, striking at the enemy when it is exhausted, and pursuing the enemy when it is in retreat.

With the outbreak of the China Affair the Yenan regime transferred its armed strength to Shansi Province and challenged the Japanese forces. It was crushingly defeated at the battles of Pinghsingkwan and Niangtzekwan.

Since that time it has avoided frontal or positional warfare with the Japanese and has resorted to guerilla warfare.

It follows two methods in the conduct of guerilla warfare against Japan. The one way is to remove, bury in the ground, or conceal anything that is considered will be of help to the Japanese when it fall into their hands. By this means they hope to reduce the fighting power of the Japanese and affect their fighting spirit.

For example, it bars with slime or rocks the entrances and windows of houses in a village which it considers is threatened with occupation by the Japanese, and make the village an "uninhabitable" area.

The other way is to blockade all sorts of materials at the guerilla base so that they may not fall into Japanese hands. In this way they hope to promote an economic collapse of Japan.

Such are the tactics employed by the Yenan regime in the conduct of guerilla warfare against Japan. But a survey will show that there is little to distinguish them from the tactics preached by Sun Tzu, ancient famous theoretical strategist.

There are six methods of guerilla warfare which are approved by the Chinese Communist Party. The first method is one which a guerilla unit adopts when it has been discovered by a superior enemy, or when it is unable to escape from the enemy which has surrounded it. The purpose is chiefly to enable the unit to preserve itself and to conserve its strength.

There are two conditions for the employment of this special method. One is that the land where the unit operates must be wooded or hilly. Such a land is advantageous to the unit when it comes to dispersing its strength or hiding itself from the enemy. A further advantage is the fact that the enemy will find it difficult to know the object of the attack.

The second condition is that the unit must have the support of the inhabitants of the area where it is operating. If the unit has the solid backing of those people, it can count on their aid in throwing the enemy off its track.

A second method to disperse the strength of a guerilla unit in such a manner that the enemy of a guerilla unit will not lose the object of its attack. Where a guerilla unit disperses its strength in such a manner, the enemy is sure to withdraw, leaving a small force to keep a lookout for the unit. The moment the enemy does this, the guerilla unit will act swiftly in concentrating its strength against the enemy in a frontal attack. Thus it will wipe out the enemy.

A third method is to surround the enemy as soon as the guerilla unit discovers it, make a detour and surprise-attack the enemy with the aim of causing the enemy to think illusively that the unit is numerically superior in strength. This method is employed on a plain or in a village. In order to be successful in the use of this method the guerilla unit must be quick in getting information about the enemy.

There is another condition before this method can be a success. The guerilla unit must disguise itself, and work in small groups, on the strength of information collected by members disguised as pedlars or begging priests.

A fourth method is that of playing a trick on the enemy. Suppose there are two castles, the east and the west which the guerilla unit has marked out for attacking. The plan of the unit is to attack the east castle, but that it is planning to attack the west castle so that the enemy will not know upon which castle to concentrate its defense.

It is also according to this method that a guerilla unit conceals its main body in the face of an advancing enemy and a small force to meet the enemy. Then it is seen that the enemy is off its guard, the guerilla unit throws its main force into the fight, thereby inflicting a crushing defeat upon the enemy.

A fifth method is that of reading the mind of the enemy and attacking it accordingly. For this method to be successful, a guerilla unit must discern the weaknesses of the enemy in its defense work. Applied to a modern war it is that of attacking the enemy after the guerilla unit has judged about the economic misery of the enemy, the decline of the spirit of its forces, the alienation of the people from it, the extent of its military strength, the deficiency of its supplies of war materials, and the quality of the leadership of its forces.

(To Be Continued)

War-Damaged Areas To Be Investigated By Dai Nippon Seiji-kai

The dispatching of investigation parties to various districts of the country to study the actual war-damage situation, and particularly to investigate into the actual operation of Government measures for relief of the sufferers and for the reconstruction of the damaged areas, has been decided by the Dai Nippon Seiji-kai at its Directors' meeting held Friday. The decision calls for the division of the country into nine districts, one investigation party consisting of two members to be dispatched to each district. The aim of this step is to contribute to the perfection of the decisive war structure by seeing that relief is extended to the war-damage sufferers, and to urge the reconstruction of the damaged areas.

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ARMY UNIT IN HIROSHIMA PUSHES FOOD PRODUCTION

Soldiers Engage in Farming, Livestock Raising; Self-Sufficiency Aimed

A big achievement in the foodstuff production has been made by a certain Army unit in the suburbs of Hiroshima City which in April last year put into operation a plan for cultivating idle land for the purpose of alleviating the civil demand for food, as well as for supplying abundantly food to the barracks.

A group comprised of soldiers hailing from farming districts was organized and the development of a farm commenced. On the farm, which now covers an extensive area, all kinds of vegetables, as well as wheat and potatoes have been cultivated. An extensive new field has been added recently where seedlings of sweet potatoes have been planted. In addition to agricultural products, live-stock, such as pigs, horses, cattle, chickens and ducks are raised by the soldiers.

Captain Kuga who is in charge of the farm says:

"It is inevitable that the food situation grows acute as the war is prolonged. A good result is being achieved in the production of foodstuffs and others on our farm. In only half a year 100,000 bundles of wood, 10,000 bales of charcoal and enormous quantities of potatoes, vegetables and sweet potatoes have already been raised. It has now become certain that a part of the meat required by the barracks can be supplied by the farm."

NEW FOOD IS PERFECTED

Rice Substitute Made From Starch Residue of Sweet Potatoes

Lieutenant Masaaki Kobayashi of a certain self-sufficiency unit has succeeded in the manufacture of food which is compact and easily carried about by making use of the starch residue of sweet potatoes hitherto used only as fodder for domestic animals, thus greatly contributing to the solution of suitable army field rations and of the food problem generally.

In order to manufacture this food, the residue starch of sweet potatoes is put into a pot and allowed to boil until it becomes a thick liquid. To this are added various wild grasses, dried fish which has been pulverized and other edible matter, and cooled until it is of normal temperature. Then it is placed in a refrigerator at eight degrees below zero for 10 hours after which it is dehydrated dried and flavored.

The outstanding feature of this food is that it may be preserved for a long time and thus in case of emergency may be used as one form of staple food. It is especially adapted as food that may be easily carried about by surprise attack corps. It is also suitable when long journeys must be undertaken.

Production cost is cheap, the cost of this food for one meal being only two sen. Moreover it is easily digested so that it is excellent for invalids and small children.

Army authorities are enthusiastically behind the plan in cooperating with the Chugoku Government General and the Hiroshima Prefectural authorities to make this a staple food product. At the same time, by giving instructions to various agricultural associations, they are planning on a widespread dissemination of this new food so that it will become a substitute food for rice.

CULTIVATING MORE LANDS

School Students Being Mobilized To Increase Foodstuffs

The cultivation of flat forest land and tableland to secure more foodstuffs has been decided by the Government. This will be carried out through a large-scale mobilization of school students. Joint orders to that effect were issued by the director of the Agricultural Administration and director of the Mobilization Bureau, both of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, and the Director of the General Affairs of the Education Ministry to all prefectural governors.

The land cultivation will be done on a simple method by students of national schools, middle schools higher schools and universities and the cultivation is expected to be completed before the end of September. Buckwheat, rye, potatoes, daikon and other kinds of vegetables will be grown by these students.

Potatoes At Mt. Myoko

The plan to open up the tableland of Mount Myoko in Niigata Prefecture on the borders of Shinetsu, rising 800 meters above sea level is taking concrete form with the first program of planting potatoes in an area of 25 acres about to get under way. About 145 agrarian soldiers will go to Myoko from July 6 to cut roads through the mountains and prepare this virgin soil for agriculture.

Growers of Green Tea To Exert All Efforts to Increase Production

Tea growers in Japan through the support of the authorities concerned, are trying to increase the production of green tea, which contains a large percentage of Vitamin C. Until several years ago green tea production in this country reached about 16,000,000 kan, one kan being about five pounds, but it has gone off considerably, due to lack of labor and materials. This year's production was tentatively put at 13,600,000 kan, which, however, will be difficult to be realized under the circumstances.

Considering the physical welfare of the nation, however, the growers with the support of prefectural government authorities are making efforts to produce as much tea as possible this year by all available means.

VOLUNTEER CORPS TRAIN

Lt. Gen. Ushijima Instructs Directors of Tokyo Hdq.

The first day's training course for the directors of the Tokyo National Volunteer Corps was held at the auditorium of the Kanda Ward Office on Thursday afternoon. Under Lieutenant General Mitsune Ushijima, Vice-Director of the Tokyo Headquarters, the commanders of the two cities, three counties and 35 city wards of Tokyo and 200 corps assistant commanders assembled at 1:30 p.m.

Lieutenant General Ushijima explained the purpose and field of operations of the Corps, after which the formation of the Volunteer Battle Corps and their operations were explained by the guiding officials of the Corps. The class was then invited to ask questions and the meeting was closed at 5 p.m.

The four-day training course for the directors of the Vocational National Corps was opened on July 6 at the Tokyo Kaikan.

Volunteer Corp Deadline

In order to speed up the formation of volunteer corps according to the place of occupation, of which there are still a great number not yet organized within the metropolis, it has been decided that no permit applications for the formation of such volunteer corps will be accepted after July 10.

Those not in any volunteer corp after this date will be made to enrol in regional volunteer corps.

ARMY PROMOTIONS BARED

Takata, Asano, Saegi Are Posthumously Honored

Major General Kiyohide Takata has been posthumously promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and Colonels Kuraichi Asano and Nawashiro Saegi to the rank of major general, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

Lieutenant General Takata was killed in action at the front on May 19 of this year after serving as a Unit Commander since August 1943. Major General Asano was also killed in action at the front on February 8 of this year. He assumed the post of Unit Commander in October 1940. Major General Saegi, who was made a Unit Commander in December 1940, died of illness at the front on March 26 of this year.

Deputy Governor Quits

Nagayoshi Ozono, Deputy-Governor of the North Hsingan Province of Manchoukuo, has resigned and he has been succeeded by Sadao Morita, Director of the Police Bureau of the Police Board in the Manchoukuo Government, it was announced by that Government, says a Hsinking dispatch dated July 6 to Domei.

Boost Fighting Morale

The first propaganda volunteer corps to be formed in Japan as its initial activity rallied 600 members who posted 100,000 bills, of two kinds with the slogans "Rebuild Fighting Power" and "Don't be Afraid of Raids" throughout the devastated areas from 9 a.m. on July 5 to stimulate the fighting morale of the raid victims.

Spacing Out Buildings

Compulsory spacing out of wooden buildings at thickly populated areas of Hirosaki and Hachinohe cities in Aomori Prefecture has been decided upon by the Aomori prefectural government.

Obituary

Tsurumatsu Toshimitsu, 83, adviser to the Tokyo Rapid Transit Company, passed away from senile decay at his Setagaya home on July 4. The late Mr. Toshimitsu was widely known in connection with his political activities as one of the four trusted lieutenants of the late Toru Hoshi, political boss and once Communications Minister, who was assassinated while he was chairman of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly. Mr. Toshimitsu later entered business circles and founded the Kinugawa Hydroelectric Power Company, Keisei Trolley, Keio Trolley, Teito Rapid Transit and Odawara Rapid Transit companies.

TRACING WORD MIGRATION PROVES THRILLING STUDY

Science of Comparative Languages Far from Dry, Dull Business

(Continued From Yesterday)

A Javanese word that has found acceptance in European languages is "batik." The Malayan orang utan, meaning "man of the woods," has even become a semiscientific term for an anthropoid ape—on the strength of an error. European travelers expressed amazement at the apes they had observed in the interior; the coastal inhabitants of Borneo misunderstood their description, thinking that by "manlike apes" or "apelike men" the Europeans meant the wild pygmy tribes they knew as "men of the woods." The Europeans, however, had never seen these shy jungle dwellers. And so the name "man of the woods" was attributed to the apes.

Coffee in the East

To return to beverages: if the Orient produced tea, the Occident contributed coffee to the gratification of mankind. The Japanese got to know koffie through the Dutch and still call it kohi. In China and southeastern Asia it was introduced by the Arabs themselves; so the Chinese say k'a-fei and the Thailanders ga-fa—derived from the Arabic kahva or kahve. The Dutch also brought the cup ("een kopje koffie!") to Japan; hence the Dutch kop became the Japanese koppu. "The Arabian word "alcohol" migrated to Japan (arukoru) with the Dutch; in Thailand (algohol) it was introduced by the English; Europe, which owes so much to Arab sciences, took over the word directly; in China, on the other hand, the expression chiu-ching was coined, analogous to the English "spirits of wine."

The earliest travelers anywhere in the world and at all times were probably merchants and missionaries, adventurers and scientists. The merchants in particular always took along their national culture and civilization into foreign countries, enriching the languages of those countries—far more so than the messengers of ideas and ideals, the missionaries. (After all, there are considerably more people who appreciate coffee or tea than are converted to the Mohammedan or Christian faith!) Not until later does the scholar act as the transmitter of scientific terms. In the East it was in former times the Portuguese, Dutch, and Arabs who were chiefly active as foreign merchants, and Chinese and Malays as native ones. Their travels covered the whole of this vast region; countless linguistic traces bear witness to this. To this day the Malay and the Thailander use the Portuguese word lelang for "auction." Butter is known in Malayan as mantega, likewise Portuguese. Bread came as pao to Japan (pan) and Thailand (kanom pang); phonetically the Portuguese word also appears in the Chinese mien-pao, and it may have influenced the choice of the character. Soap (Portuguese: sabao) became shabon in the land of the Rising Sun, sabon in Malayan, sabu in Thai, and sap-bun in Fukinese. The Portuguese word meski means "although, even, though" in Malayan and became the household word "maskee" on the China Coast, in the sense of "never mind" or "so what!"

Indian and Chinese Terms

The neighboring regions of Thailand and Malai, situated as they are between the Indian and the Chinese spheres of culture, contain many borrowed terms from both these spheres in their languages. Thus, from the Sanskrit-Pali, we find in Malayan rupa (form), manusia, (mankind), bumi (earth), seteru (enemy), peruksa (examine); and in Thai rup, manut, pumi, sadru, and priksa with the same meanings. Since the original home of the Thais was in Yunnan, they may have brought along many a Chinese word in ancient times to their new home. Among these might possibly be terms such as pie (plait; Chinese: pien), un (warm; Chinese: wen or Cantonese: wan), ngon (money; Chinese: yin, Fukienese: gun, gin, Hakka: nyun, Cantonese: ngan).

But even in more recent times Chinese merchants have introduced many a term into these two languages, for example kung-szu, pronounced, of course, as the Fukienese do (kong-si), meaning company. The Malayan word is kongsi, in Thai it is gongsi (office). The "master, "tuan," is in Malai tauke (towkay); it would be hard to recognize the northern Chinese t'ou-chia in it. But in South China we find the Cantonese t'au-ka, the Hakka theu-ka, and finally the Fukienese thau-ke. In Thai it is tauge (leader).

The newcomer, the greenhorn, is in Indonesia and Malai a singkek or singkeh. It is the Chinese hsin-k'e (new guest), which the Fukienese pronounce sin-kheh. Incidentally, khen (guest), Cantonese haak and Hakka hak, is in South China the name for the Hakka tribe (guest people), which immigrated from North China. In Japanese k'e, kheh, hak has become kyak(u), the final "u" hardly being pronounced.

From 'Daraiban' to 'Sarong'

In East Asia, Japan has always represented the great reservoir for all cultural influences of the globe, absorbing, testing, and transforming them. Minoru Umegaki expressed this very well in his interesting article on "Japanese Words of Foreign Origin" (Contemporary Japan, November 1943): "Our traditional self-preservation spirit urges us to nationalize things foreign in our own way for indigenous enrichment." And: "Just as Japanese culture is intimately associated with Chinese culture, so our language has close relations with that of the continent." And this in spite of the fact that Japanese and Chinese, far from being related languages, belong to two entirely different language families.

In addition to many European words, some of which we have already mentioned—to which we might add such further old and new examples as daraiban from the Dutch draaibank (lathe), meriyasu from the Spanish medias (hosiery, knitted goods), and naifu, teburu, aisukurimu, shatsu from the English knife, table, ice cream, shirt—Japan has assimilated Indian (Buddhist Sanskrit expressions), Cambodian, Javanese, and Malayan as well as a few Korean and Ainu words, words which now form an integral and harmonious part of her interesting language. As a result of the leading role now played by Japan in the entire East Asiatic sphere, expressions and terms from almost all the languages of this sphere have in the last two years been introduced into Japanese. Minoru Umegaki mentions among others copra, durian, mangag, mandi, and sarong. But by far the most important part in the Japanese language is played by the words, terms, and expressions which, together with their characters, were borrowed from the Chinese and Japanized. They are known in Japanese as kango in contrast to the Yamato-kotoba, the original, primary words of the Japanese language.

Just as Japan has become East Asia's mentor, the Japanese language will in future become the main medium of communication in this area. The objection has been raised—also on the part of some Japanese—that this language is too difficult for such a purpose, and that simpler languages such as Malayan or even English would lead more quickly to a linguistic unification of Greater East Asia. In common with the majority of Japanese experts, we cannot subscribe to this opinion. Today, the German language dominates Europe, although English, Spanish, Italian, and even French are simpler than German. In the same way, millions of Chinese, Malays, Javanese, Thais, and Burmese are now learning Japanese. Most of them are already acquainted with the Chinese language. Especially the Chinese learning Japanese, in addition to knowing the characters, expect to recognize countless well-known words in Japanese which Japan has borrowed from China. But a disappointment is in store for them! No wonder, for most of the kango originate from past centuries with different pronounciations and different usage—and, moreover, from South China instead of from the North!

Let us imagine a Japanese soldier, in private life a peasant or a fisherman, making friends with two Chinese schoolboys in Peking. In writing, they have no difficulty in making themselves understood, but orally they get nowhere! So the soldier takes a piece of chalk and draws some characters on the sidewalk. He starts with the word "chalk" itself. He repeats: hakuboku—you must be able to understand that; it's a kango, a word taken from the Chinese? Indeed, they do understand the characters "white ink-stone," but the pronounciation. Shouldn't it be pai-mo or at least something similar? No, it is pronounced hakuboku and nothing else in Japanese, and little Lu can grasp this no better than young Chen.

Now their classmate Ah Sheng happens to come along, whose family is from Canton. He maintains that these two characters are pronounced paak-mak, not pai-mo. If he had chanced to be from Fukien, he would say peh-bak. Now we are beginning to approach the Japanese sound of the word for chalk: "b," "p," "f," and "h" are closely related sounds—the Thailander can never agree with a foreigner whether a Thai or European word starts with "p" or "b". Like the Spaniard, the Japanese pronounces "f" bilabially, i.e., not like most Occidentals do between the lower lip and the upper teeth but between both lips so that it comes out as a sort of mixture between "b" and "f," "M" and "b" (both labial sounds) are also brothers. So we arrive at hak-bak for "chalk"—the final "u" in Japanese, as we have said before, is often inaudible, the place-name Kusatsu being pronounced like "Ksats"; and the changeability of vowels was to be seen from many of the examples of migrating words shown above—the result being: hakuboku (q.e.d.!).

Let us now take the word shimbun, so familiar today all over East Asia, or rather, shimbun-shi, meaning "newspaper" (shimbun—news). The appropriate characters are pronounced in North China hsin-wen-chih; similar, but not very, is it? Here again the key is to be found in South China: the Cantonese san-man-chi, the Hakka sin-vun-chi, and finally the Fukienese sinbun-chi! The call banzai! (ten thousand years of life) is pronounced wan-sui in North China, maan-sui in Canton, ban-hoe in Fukien, and won-soi by the Hakkas. "Virtue" is pronounced te in North China and has turned via the Hakka tet, the Fukienese tek, and the Cantonese tak into the Japanese taku.

Repayment in Kind

It would be wrong, however, to assume that Japan has never been anything but receptive in linguistic respects. Since the first half of the last century, Japan has created countless new biological, medical, and other scientific terms which, in turn, have in many cases been adopted by Chinese-speaking scientists. For reasons of greater brevity and pithiness, and since the Chinese characters were in any case indispensable, the Japanese chose kango, i.e., Sino-Japanese terms, and not Yamato-kotoba. The ancient Chinese word lai-ping, for instance, which was first employed in China for leprosy in [illegible]78 A.D., was introduced into Japan in the seventh century as raibyo. In the meantime, several other expressions were used for leprosy in China, the one most often used in recent times being mafeng. Now, however, raibyo lai-ping has returned to China as a technical term, and with it many other word-formations such as rai-kessetsu, Chinese laichieh (-cieh), for leprous nodules, etc. Times of war have always proved particularly fertile in creating new terms and expressions; Japan coined kaki (the Cantonese would pronounce it foh-hei) for "firearm;" ginyoku (Cantonese ngan-yik, Fukienese gin-ek) for "silver wings;" and many other terms, thus repaying China in kind for the words borrowed from her language.

Traces of the Past

Languages and words not only migrate, often hurrying ahead of human migration; they also stay behind and bear witness to the past. The old Roman Empire has perished—the Latin language lives on among the scientists of all continents, even in regions which never saw a Roman. In the same way, ancient Greek, ancient Ethiopian, and ancient Bulgarian (old Slavic church script) bear witness to vanished cultures, the former also in scientific nomenclature, the latter two as the languages of religion.

Language, racial, and national borders are rarely identical. Thousands of kilometers separate China from Turkey (although there are Turk peoples living very much closer to China, Central Asia generally being regarded as the original home of all Turks). But the domains of the Chinese and Turkish languages adjoin each other. You did not know that? Open an atlas at "Central Asia": not far from the Western border of Ningsia you will find the name "Bilgochi," which is composed of two genuine Turkish (or Turk) words. You will find many names with ak- (Turkish: white), hara: (black), kysyl- (gray); for instance, north of Lake Aral, Karakum (black valley)—Karakorum is also a Turk word, and in Usbekistan there is Kysylkum, the "gray valley." Altyndagh in northern Tibet is the "golden mountain;" north of Lhasa there is Tengrinor: nor is a Mongol word, but tengri (tangry) is Turkish, meaning "God," so that Tengrinor is the "lake of God." Atbasar in Kasakistan is the "horse market"—it is the Turk word for "horse," while basar is Persian (bazaar); the Malays say pasar.

So we see that in Central Asia—the "cradle of mankind," the "navel of the world"—cultural currents from all parts of the old world cross each other and reflect: from and to East Asia, India, Persia, Arabia, and the Occident. The study of word migrations and the changes these words undergo make it possible for the etymologist to trace high points in bygone cultures and to aid the historian in setting down the chronicle of mankind.

—The XX Century, Shanghai

Scribe Recalls Qualities of Late Arima As He Attends Memorial Rites for Hero

By O. ONODA

Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE NAVY BASE.—A memorial service for the late Vice-Admiral Masabumi Arima, who died in action on October 15 last year, in the Naval Battle off the Philippines by ramming an enemy aircraft carrier, was solemnly observed on a certain day at the family temple, the Daikoji in Ijuin, Kagoshima Prefecture.

After a lapse of eight months since his death, the ashes of the late Vice-Admiral Arima were brought back to his home town Ijuin. I was fortunate to have witnessed the take-off of Vice-Admiral Arima on his last expedition while accompanying the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippine area.

While looking at the photograph of the late Vice-Admiral clad in his uniform, which was set before the altar, many things of the past connected with Vice-Admiral Arima returned to my mind. Sometime in July last year, I met him for the first time at his headquarters in the jungles in Davao. Though it was the first meeting, he spared time to talk with me for a length of time. On that occasion, he explained to me the general progress of the war situation and expressed his views in regard to the future of Japan. Full of energy, he was kind and considerate to the core. He talked in a low strong voice in the "Satsuma" dialect.

He was then quite aware of the development of the war situation and said that the best method of defense was to launch an offensive and the only means to combat the enemy material superiority was to conduct ramming action. True to his words, he boarded a commander's plane later and took to the air at the head of the Attack Plane Unit. He also said on the same occasion that Japanese fighting men must train themselves in the technique of fighting and foster strength and ability worthy of warriors

Deployed to Cebu

Later, he was deployed to Cebu and Luzon where he also manifested his superb fighting spirit by actually participating in battles on the foremost front at the head of his men. When Manila was baptized by fire from enemy carrier planes on September 21, last year, Vice-Admiral Arima remained on the runway of Nichols Field giving orders to his men who were about to hop off. As a Commander of the air force, he shared everything with his men. On October 15, saying that though he was not young there was no reason why he should not participate in action, he boarded the first plane and set out on a glorious expedition from which he never returned.

In the footsteps of the late Vice-Admiral Arima, men of the Special Attack Corps in succession have set out on their one way trip to ram enemy warships. Vice-Admiral Arima fell in action, but his spirit will forever live in the hearts of Japanese youths who are ready to sacrifice their lives for the country. Most of the youths with whom I was intimately associated in the Philippine area were those who were trained by him.

On behalf of those who once served under Vice-Admiral Arima, the following condolence message from a certain unit commander was offered before the altar:

"We should like to express our deepest sorrow for the death of our commander and at the same time we pledge to annihilate the Anglo-American enemy. On the very day Vice-Admiral Arima hopped off from the airfield, I was able to witness the dauntless action of our Commander. He was active in Davao and later in Manila, demonstrating his unflinching fighting spirit. At present, I am here in the Philippines, conducting night attacks against the enemy together with the men who once served under the late Vice-Admiral Arima. With unyielding determination to smash the enemy and to die in action, we are carrying on in the Philippines." Thus the spirit manifested by the late Vice-Admiral Arima lives in the hearts of the warriors now battling in the Philippine area.

FULL INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO MUNITIONS DIRECTORS

Toyoda Clarifies Government Wishes to Control Bureau Meeting in Tokyo

To the Directors of the Local Munitions Control Bureaus now attending their first conference, opened at Tokyo on July 4, Munitions Minister Toyoda gave detailed instruction regarding the structure of the Munitions Ministry, production of war requirements and the attitude of the leaders in guiding subordinates.

In his instruction, the Muintions Minister particularly demanded the Directors of the Local Munitions Bureaus to follow the spirit shown by the Government in reforming the structure of the Munitions Ministry, and in transferring more authority to local governments. The Directors were urged to devote their best efforts for adjusting the attitude of fulfilling their duties and enforcing the production administration.

He also clarified the fact that the main principle of the munitions production administration lies in the establishment of the regional autonomous self-sufficiency structure, the positive utilization of existing productive facilities and human resources, the intensification of defense facilities, and thoroughly concentrated efforts for production of planes and decisive war arms.

He also emphasized that in their attitude toward their subordinates the Directors should strictly enforce the disciplinary principle of punishment and reward. In conclusion, he asked the Directors present to renew their determination to maintain and increase munitions production under whatever difficulty and unfavorable condition the war may engender.

OUTPUT INCREASE PLAN

Continental Production Propulsion Congress Formed at Keijo

The organization of the Continental Production Propulsion Congress, as a purely private coordination organ for speedily and highly developing the total fighting strength of the Continent, who decided at the preliminary conference held at Keijo, Chosen, on July 4, attended by Yutaka Kubota of the Chosen Electric Power Company; and Shinrokuro Hozumi of the Keijo Electric Company, representing Chosen, and others connected with the Manchoukuo heavy Industry and North China and Mongolia development works.

In the proposed congress there will be formed the mining and manufacturing sections. It is planned that at first the Continental iron and steel production propulsion section and its first meeting will be shortly opened at Hsinking. Other sections on light metals will be later organized.

The Continental iron and steel production propulsion section will be composed of the Chosen Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Economy, the Chosen Branch of the Iron and Steel Control Society, the Chosen Coal Company, and the Keijo Branch of the Nippon Iron Company, representing Chosen; the Manhoukuo Heavy Industry Company, the Iron and Steel Council, the Coal Council, and the Manchoukuo Iron Company, representing Manchoukuo; The North China Development Company, the North China Iron Company, representing North China; the Mongolia Coal and Iron Company, representing Mongolia.

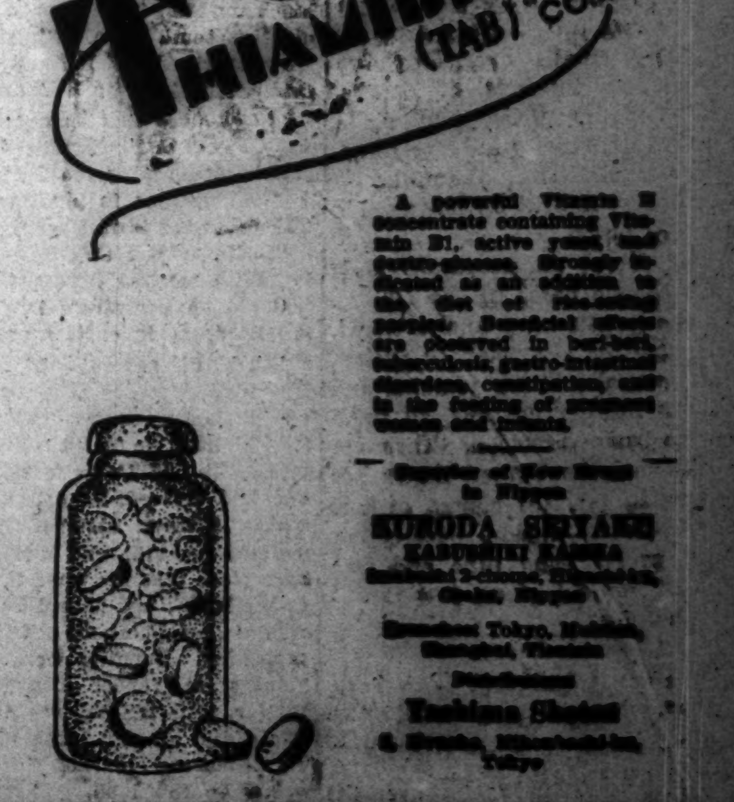
EXHORTS OKINAWA PEOPLE

Home Minister Encourages Leaders Of Islanders' Body Here

Home Minister Motoki Abe, on Thursday, attended a meeting of the Okinawa Provincials Association held at the Marunouchi Building and encouraged leaders of the organization to tide over the present difficult situation confronting the Okinawa Islands with a firm determination. The leading persons who attended the meeting were Baron Chosuke Ie, member of the House of Peers, Rear Admiral Norikazu Kanna, member of the House of Representatives, Yoshiatsu Hika, director of the Mitsui Trust Company, Akitatsu Takamine, Director of the Mobilization Bureau of the Munitions Ministry, and others.

Aircraft Workers Get Present

Lieutenant General Saburo Endo, Director-General of the Aircraft Board in the Munitions Ministry, has presented two large boars to workers of a certain airplane factory in token of his gratitude for their efforts to increase production of aircraft. This factory has already attained its objective of manufacturing planes required by the Government.



Salt Factories Established

In line with the self-sufficiency policy established in important factories under the guidance of the Munitions Control Bureaus in Kanto and Shinetsu Districts through cultivation of vegetable patches, three factories for the production of salt by electric process have also been built. With production of salt now being undertaken by those factories, the product will be distributed to the factories in the aforementioned Districts.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Wanted to Exchange

SKII or hiking shoes, (10½ mon—11") wanted in exchange with white leather shoes, highest quality, practically new. Apply Box 134, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

IMMEDIATELY small house with 4 or 5 rooms, in Kamakura. State rent and other particulars. Apply Box 138, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMALL family wants a completely furnished house, including crockery and kitchen utensils, if possible, in Karuizawa; suitable for winter. Can give necessary guarantees. Also require one set of Japanese futon and man's dotera. Please communicate [illegible] care Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to rent either foreign or Japanese style house at the lakeside of Yamanaka-ko or Kawaguchi-ko. Preferably with furniture. Apply Box 104 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

THREE-ROOM Japanese house in Sengataki, Karuizawa. In beautiful woods, entirely safe against air-raids. Has bathroom, city water and 400-tsubo garden. Only Japanese need apply. Apply Box 150, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

CLASSICAL music records, including symphony orchestra, trio, violin, and piano, for immediate sale. Apply Box 119, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

INTERESTING imported tapestry (large size), oriental rug, foreign carpet, and other choice furniture. All in excellent condition and ready for immediate sale. Can be seen at any time. Apply Box 149, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MIMEOGRAPH, ([illegible] size), ink and stencil for mimeograph, highest quality; Japanese typewriter ([illegible] shiki); office stationery (imported and Japanese paper), and utensils for sale, or in exchange with kimono or suit of clothes. Apply Box 139, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO: Kawai small size upright, 67 keys, for immediate sale. Apply Box 122 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SET for drawing room, 1 sofa and 2 chairs, in best condition. For inspection: G. O. Arnold, 288, 2-chome, [illegible] Meguro, Moto-Keibajo-mae, Tokyo.

YAMAHA piano, almost new, for sale or exchange for foodstuff or cloth. Apply Box 145, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FURNITURE, men's suiting materials wanted to buy or in exchange for foodstuffs or whisky, at Karuizawa. Please state particulars, prices and address and apply to Genjiro Sato ([illegible]), Main Street, Karuizawa. (Next to postoffice).

HAND trunks, suitcases, rucksacks wanted immediately. Apply Box 147, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEICA, Contax and any high class cameras, good quality mink furs, preferably new ready-made fur coats. Apply Box 146, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

POCKET watch, Nardin, Longines or Omega in perfect condition. Singer sewing machine, electric or foot. Apply Box 148, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RAINCOAT, for men, either foreign or Japanese made, wanted. Will pay good price. Or in exchange for cloth to make summer suit. Apply Box 143, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO Crystal set with earphones wanted immediately. Please apply with particulars. Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, cutters, radio-phonographs, electric, [illegible] machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

UKIYOE, Japanese wood-cut prints, by first class artists, wanted. Apply Box 142, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. [illegible], D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. [illegible] floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi [illegible].

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and [illegible] appointment. [illegible] staff [illegible] Tel. [illegible]

[illegible]

PROF. Dr. [illegible] English and [illegible] 2:30-5 p.m. [illegible]

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A Futile Gesture

Although detailed reports on the progress of the People's Political Council which convened at Chungking yesterday are not yet available, it is safe to assume that it is not meeting with smooth sailing. Such can be gathered from the advance report that all of the 240 delegates were not expected to be present on account of transportation difficulties and other complications and from the fact that the Yenan authorities remain adamant in their refusal to send any representatives. Considering the function which the Council is intended to perform, such a failure to muster a full representation must inevitably spell failure.

The ostensible purpose of this session of the People's Political Council is to prepare for the establishment of the representative constitutional government which Chiang Kai-shek at the beginning of this year promised would be established this coming November. To make such a government possible, it is essential that there be at least in form a representative body composed of all political groups to which the Chungking Kuomintang can surrender the monopolistic power which it has previously held. Without the creation of such a representative body, even the pretense of transferring the political power from the Kuomintang to the people cannot be made.

But it is apparent that the present People's Political Council, because of its incomplete representation, fails to meet this requirement. And with this failure, the Chungking regime's pretense of moving toward popular government cannot be disguised from the farce that it really is.

The Chungking leaders are failing in their attempt to make it appear as if they are moving toward democratization, because all the factions know full well how insincere Chiang Kai-shek's gesture is. They know that he cannot concede any real democracy to the people, for his position rests essentially on the dictatorial power of the Kuomintang; and they know that the Kuomintang cannot really concede to any other faction the right to share in political responsibility, for the power of the Kuomintang rests upon the monopolization of authority. They know that the present gesture is therefore being made only to lull the criticisms of the dissident domestic factions and to curry the good will of foreign allies without really changing the essential character of the existing dictatorship. Therefore these other factions, particularly Yenan, are refusing to help Chungking make its hypocritical gesture. The failure of the People's Political Council to muster a full representation is an evidence of this situation.

Chiang Kai-shek has dispatched Kwang En-pei and eight other members of the State Socialist Party, supposedly a neutral third party, to intercede with Yenan, but it is hardly to be expected that Yenan can be prevailed upon to yield to the Kuomintang at this late hour. Undoubtedly the Chungking leaders will nevertheless manage to pass off the inadequate People's Political Council as a success, but without the wholehearted cooperation of Yenan it can never be anything but a failure in actual fact.

The present situation proves that the real unification of China can never be brought about under the aegis of Chungking so long as Chungking's political strategy is shaped by the consideration of its own exclusive interests and of the pressure brought to bear by subversive foreign influences. The national unification of China can be brought about only by Chinese who are free to work for the interests of all China in defiance of foreign, that is to say, American, interference. And inasmuch as the basic policy of Japan is to aid the unification of China through liberating that country from American domination, as indeed it is the policy of Japan to expel Anglo-American domination from all East Asia, no movement for the unification of China can succeed which does not give full play for reciprocation with Japan's cooperative program.

The Militaristic Trend

It is indeed ironic that at the very time when the United States is so ubiquitously promoting the United Nations world organization which is supposed to maintain peace, one of the major issues in American politics should happen to be the question of whether or not the United States should establish a permanent system of universal military training.

All the historic traditions of the United States have been opposed to the idea of universal military training or compulsory military service except for the temporary duration of a war. Never in all her history has the United States ever countenanced universal military training or compulsory military service in time of peace except for the few months prior to her entrance into the present war. Always has she piously denounced the conscription systems of European nations as an evil manifestation of militarism utterly incompatible with her conception of democracy. But today when she is closer to success than ever before in sponsoring an international organization allegedly to maintain world peace, she is paradoxically closer than ever before to adopting for herself as a permanent system a structure designed for war.

Her professional soldiers have naturally, for obvious reasons of self interest, always entertained a hidden desire for such a system, and immediately after the last World War, counting on the then current rise of a military spirit, ventured to advocate openly the introduction of a system of universal military training. But there was no practical possibility of such a system being adopted; the American public refused to consider it seriously. Today, however, public sentiment is more favorably disposed toward such a plan than ever before. Not only the professional soldiers but even high officials of the State Department and other influential public figures are now advocating the adoption of such a system as a matter of high state policy. The objections of a few educators and religious leaders seem faint and futile in opposition.

Why has such a profound change come about in the American attitude? Is it not because the leaders of America consciously, and the masses instinctively, have come to recognize that the United States has definitely committed herself at last to a world policy of power politics? Is it not because the United States has now embarked definitely on a program of world aggrandizement which can only be maintained by force of arms?

The grandiose schemes for the exploitation of China, the openly voiced ambitions to annex all the strategic islands of the Pacific, the uncompromising demand for the unconditional surrender of Japan, all indicate the ruthless drive of the present generation of Americans for world dominion. The United Nations security organization itself is conceived of by the Americans merely as a device to throw the cloak of legal sanction over the efforts of the United States to enforce by overpowering might a "peace" of her own design for her own profit. Such a policy naturally entails overriding the rights and interests of others, which means strife, and strife entails the need for military force. The United States, committed to this policy, is bent on having this military force.

The recent American demands for strategic bases in the Pacific, for the largest navy in the world, and now for a permanent system of universal military training and service for her citizens, all point in the same direction. They indicate that the United States has embarked on the course of imperialistic aggression, putting her trust in "reeking tube and iron shard" instead of on justice and peace.

Ambition

First Tramp: "What would you do if you won the first prize in the big lottery?"

Second Tramp: "I'd have the park benches unpholstered."

NAKAE TOJU

One of Japan's Saintliest and Most Advanced Thinkers

By K. UCHIMURA

III

"The truth is distinct from the law. Many taking one for the other are greatly mistaken. The law changes with time, even with saints in their land,—much more when transplanted to our land. But the truth is from eternity. Before the name of virtue was, the truth was and prevailed. Before man was, space had it; and after he shall have disappeared, and heaven and earth have returned to nothingness, it will abide. But the law was made to meet the need of time. When time and place change, even saints' laws, if forced upon the world, are injurious to the cause of the truth.

And this was spoken when the so-called Classical Books were considered as inherant as the Bible to the extreme inspirationists in our day. Commentaries written in such a spirit, as this cannot but be bold, striking and new.

Yet with all his fearlessness and independence, nothing was more remarkable in his ethical system than the foremost position he gave to the virtue of humility. To him it was the primal virtue out of which all other virtues came, and without which a man lacked in all things. "Unless the scholar first purges himself of his spirit and seeks the virtue of humility, with all his learning and abundance of genius, he is not yet entitled to a position above the slough of low commonality. "Fullness invites loss; humility is Heaven's law. Humility is emptiness. When the mind is empty, the judgment of good and bad comes by itself. Explaining the meaning of the world emptiness, he has this to say: "From of old, he that seeks the Truth stumbles at this word. Because spiritual, hence empty; because empty, therefore spiritual. Consider this well."

As for attaining this height of virtue, his method was very simple. Said he: "If to cherish virtue is our aim, we are to do good day by day. One good done, and one evil goes. Good daily done, evil daily goes. Like as the day lengthens, the night shortens, we persevere in good, and evil all disappears." And finding his supreme satisfaction in this emptiness in his soul, he has these words of pity to say of those who are not yet exonerated of selfishness in them:

"A prison there is besides prisons,
Large enough to take in the world;
Its four walls, love of honor,
Of gain, and pride, and desire—
Alas! So many among men,
Chained therein, mourn evermore."

Wish, desire, he despised in all its forms. It was the predominance of this element in Buddhism that alienated him entirely from that faith. That good is done with a reward as its aim, even though the reward lies in the future existence, was objectionable to him. Righteousness with him not in the slightest degree in his love of righteousness and enjoyment in the practice of the Heavenly ways. Writing to a mother who morned over her son's leaving the Buddhist Faith to turn a Confucian, he has this to say: "That you make so much of the future I can well understand. But I wish you to note that if the future is so important, the present is still more so, for if a man get astray in this life, it is all too probable that he will be forever lost in the life to come. In a life so uncertain as this, where tomorrow is wholly unknown to us, nothing can exceed in importance our constant worship of the Buddha within our breasts, etc. That he was not an atheist is abundantly shown by the profound respect he paid to the gods of the nation. Only his faith was singularly free from "wishes" of all kind, except that of being righteous altogether.

And yet he seems to have enjoyed his life thoroughly. In all his writings we fail to catch a single note of despondence. Indeed, we with our own views of God and universe, can hardly imagine how this man with his Yang-Ming-istic form of Confucianism could have been so happy. How everlastingly joyful the heart that could sing "On a Winter Day."

"When once flowers ceased to be
Objects of my heart's desire,
How everlasting the Spring,
That reigns in my bosom."

The following is in a similar strain:

"Little knew I that this life,
With sorrows hard pressed,
Could by Learning's benigh help,
Be spent in endless peace."

But he did not enjoy his life long. His wife preceded him two years, and in the autumn of 1648, in his fortieth year, he died a death worthy of his life. When he found that his end had arrived, he called his disciples together, assumed his usual upright posture, and said, "I go away; see that my ways be not lost to the land"; and passed away. The whole neighborhood went into mourning. Deputies were sent by princes to render honor to the master. His funeral was a national affair, and all that loved virtue and righteousness mourned the death so costly to the land. Years afterward, the house he had lived in was repaired by his villagers, and is preserved to this day. They made a god of his name, and observe two annual festivals in his memory. You go to visit his grave, and a villager will guide you, not without a simple ceremonial robe cast over his shoulders. You ask him why his respect thus paid to a man who lived three hundred years ago, and he will answer you like this:

"Here in this village and neighborhood, the father is kind to the son, the son filial to the father, and brothers are affectionate to one another. In our homes no angry voices are to be heard, and all wear the countenance of peace. All these we owe to the teachings and after-influence of the Master Toju, and we, one and all, revere his name with grateful remembrance."

And we of this age, with so much of our drum-beatings, trumpet-blowings, and newspaper-advertisements, that we might have influence over others, may well learn of this man what the real secret of influence is. If we cannot live quite as Toju did, who was no more conscious of his influence than the rose of its odor, we may write and preach and howl and gesticulate all our lives, and yet nothing will remain of each one of us except a mound of sod one tatami wide. There are saints scattered all over this land, Toju once said, "in the nook of valleys and sheltered by mountains; and we cannot recognize them because they do not show themselves. These are real saints, and those whose names sound in the world need not be counted as anything." Happily or unhappily his name did "sound in the world," (much contrary to his wish, we know), that we might all learn of him the power of a silent life if lived with a noble aim in view. These saints were they who in their schools "in the nook of valleys" did preserve Old Japan from meannesses of all kinds; and we know not whether our present system with virtues and geniuses all dabbed and professored, could as effectively keep down the meannesses so rife in our midst. "The blood has all gone up to the head," they cry. The limbs are empty, and we shall soon die of apoplexy," if many Tojus appear not in the land.

(End)

EUROPE'S POST-WAR ECONOMY

Collosal Task Ahead for Restoration of Condition To Pre-War State—Anglo-American Nations Offer Unsatisfactory Solution

By OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR

I

The European nations' now stand aghast at the sight of the miserable wrecks of their national economies, destroyed by the war. The material losses suffered by Europe in the Second World War have been estimated at approximately $195,000,000. No one can tell how long it will take Europe to restore its prewar economic activities, after having experienced the unspeakable destruction and exhaustion of two world wars during the first quarter of the 20th century. It took some years for the world to recover from the confusion created by the First World War and to bring about some sort of stability. However, the scars of that war had not yet been completely healed when the Second World War broke out. The destruction and exhaustion brought about by the Second World War are greater than that of the First World War.

Since its labor power has been lost and its capital destroyed, Europe's real purchasing power will be low for a long period of time. To supplement this large-scale destruction of Europe's purchasing power, the increase of the purchasing power of colonies and backward countries will be too slow to be effective. The foundation for a world-wide dearth of purchasing power has thus been laid. Great has been the role played by European economy as a unit of western economy. Its role must remain great even at present. Thus, the effects of the destruction of European economy upon Western international economy upon Western international economy will be greater than generally supposed.

Rehabilitation and Relief

The above may sound somewhat strange in view of the present trend of international economy—such as advocated by the Anglo-Americans. Information emanating from Anglo-American sources stresses apprehension over inflation rather than deflation on the supposition that hereafter there will be lack of materials and active purchasing power. The same information reveals America's intention to make positive overseas investments, stimulate the industries of backward countries, and rehabilitate the world market—in short, world rehabilitation and relief. Of course it may be said that the economic demands made by the needs of postwar rehabilitation together with American financial assistance will maintain inflation at least for the time being and at times may stimulate it. However, such a phenomenon essentially will be a transitory matter. The fundamental effect will consist in the following: the loss of labor power on a world-wide scale, the decrease of purchasing power through the destruction of capital and the inevitable economic panic in Anglo-American international economy.

The loss to international economy due to the present collapse of European economy can only be made up by the economic development of backward countries and colonies. However, it should be noted that their speedy economic development would be impossible of realization without their political independence, and it is clear that their independence would not be tolerated by the Anglo-American nations. It must be noted that the Anglo-American attempts at industrial reconversion without giving a satisfactory solution of the above problem and by evading this issue are poor postwar economic measures.

Two Economic Spheres

The basic background of Western economy for some time to come will be marked by opposition between a capitalist economic sphere and a communist economic sphere. The former will include the American continents, the Britsh Empire, Western Europe, and Africa and other colonies and will be under Anglo-American leadership; while the latter sphere will consist of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. As the buffer region between these two economic spheres will stand Western Asia, Central and Southern Europe and India. Viewed territorially, the area over which the economic laws of capitalism extend will be much larger than before the war. The Anglo-Americans are dreaming of the restoration of the international markets to their prewar conditions and America in particular is clearly desiring the restoration of free international economy. However, since a powerful socialistic economy would also exist, the restoration of free international economy would be restricted territorially. What should be especially noted in this connection is that, because of the exstence of a socialistic economy, the function of the capitalistic economic sphere will be greatly affected.

Immediately after the war, the socialist economic sphere will have to depend heavily on economic assistance from America and during this period there will be no serious friction between both spheres. However, after the passing of this preliminary period the capitalist economic sphere will undergo a change due to interference by the socialist economic sphere. Needless to state, capitalism is the traditional enemy of socialism, as shown by the fact that socialist planned economy was born solely from a desire to overcome capitalist economy. Now, take the case of the gold problem. It is far more complex and difficult an issue for the capitalist economic sphere than for the socialist economic sphere. The same may be said of the problem of foreign trade. And socialist economy will not fail to utilize this fact in its attempt to overthrow capitalism. Socialist economy will utilize its own price formation during the period of downward prosperity and will disturb international economy by means of dumping; during the period of upward prosperity, socialist economy will withdraw commodities from the international markets by pouring out a vast amount of gold, thereby aggravating inflation. It will not be long when such "Red open market operations" will disturb Western international markets. At any rate, the existence of the socialist economic sphere will efface the possibility of restoration of free international economy which America is intending to bring about.

Problems of Capitalism

Nor are the problems facing the capitalist economic sphere necessarily simple. As is well known, Britain lost a large part of her national wealth during the war and she has slipped from the position of a creditor nation to that of a debtor nation. With this contraction of her economic power as her background, there will be many peculiar and difficult problems in the path of her postwar economic policies, both domestic and external. For instance, she had to challenge the gold standard and favor economic regionalism at the Bretton Woods Conference. There is within Britain a proposal for the reform of nationalistic economy. The British external policy for her immediate needs consists of the re-establishment of her Imperial economic bloc and the formation of a Western European bloc. This policy, however, is opposed to America's intended economic universalism. The Anglo-American relations in their present form appear to be a repetition of British-German relations during the days of Frederick Rist.

Britain's regionalism is not necessarily exclusive. Her economic unity is rather loose and she desires to make it the basis for her intended capitalist world economy, and thus there is room for compromise with America's free world economy; but her economy will nevertheless prove a disturbing factor in the proposed capitalist economic sphere. Once depression breaks out and the blockade of the pound territory is intensified, whether she likes it or not the division and isolation of Western international economy such as existed before the present war would become inevitable. For the time being Western international economy will pass the so-called period of transition, which will take the comparatively simple form of promotion of the restoration of European nations with American financial aid; and therefore it is imagined that, although there may be many technical problems involved, there will be no real difficulty and an international economy will be formed gradually through American economic aid during this period of transition.

Under such conditions there will be revived an international system such as existed before the war. The enemy will carry on propaganda regarding this structure from all conceivable angles. But as I have already stated, the real issue lies after the end of this abnormal period of transition which will be only a few years in duration at the most. The environment and conditions of Western international economy have undergone a complete transformation due to the war; but after the collapse of the idea of a new European economic bloc, as conceived by Germany, the war brought about no change or development in the actual working of international economy. Will capitalist economy be able to endure its new environment? This is a vital issue.

Europe's War Damages

The losses suffered by the European nations from the war are stupendous. According to estimates made by economic experts, war damage done to farms and other real estates is valued at $100,000,000,000, civilian and governmental property losses are also estimated at the same amount and the total war expenditures were estimated at $295,000,000,000.

The destruction of the production, communications and transportation facilities and establishment has been complete and the scarcity of food on the European Continent, due to the blockade effected by the Anglo-American forces and other factors, is acute. Because of an unprecedentedly vicious inflation, the life of the European peoples will be very miserable for some time to come.

Reports from the so-called liberated countries of Europe have given us a vivid picture of their conditions. This is due to the fact that the production and transportation facilities in these countries have been destroyed by the war. Now, their use is beng restricted to the military purposes of the Allied forces so that they cannot be utilized to meet civilian needs. Thus, the peoples of France, Italy, Belgium and Holland are faced with starvation.

Economic conditions in Northern and Western Europe, with the exception of the Balkan states under Soviet influence, are grave and likely to remain so permanently. The liberation of some 7,000,000 foreign laborers who had been held in Germany has aggravated the food supply problem. The economic destruction wrought in these European nations is stupendous. Their port and harbor facilities destroyed by air attacks cannot be restored speedily; their railways, highways and canals have been utterly destroyed, and those means of overland and inland river communication that have escaped destruction by war are being utilized by the armies of occupation.

The supply of another important material, coal, will be difficult in Europe for a long time to come. The Soviet Union will be able to make up a part of this coal shortage with supplies from the Scandinavian countries as well as from the countries of southeastern Europe. However, even by doing so she will only be able to secure part of her prewar imports of 11,000,000 tons from Poland and 40,000,000 tons from Germany, so that her own coal shortage will be greatly aggravated. The best possible way of solving this difficult question of coal supply for the Soviet Union is to utilize Germany's coal production to the fullest extent. But many things must be done by the Soviet Union even in the field of politics if she desires to utilize Germany's coal production. Materials needed for the immediate restoration of the German coal mines damaged by the war must be supplied without delay; the German transportation facilities must be repaired; food, clothing and footwear must be given to the German coal miners in sufficient amounts, and electric power, which is needed for coal production, must be also supplied. All these measures will ultimately mean the restoration of the German production setup and thus the adoption of these measures must be made in cooperation with the related countries. Without the maximum utilization of German coal, the immediate rehabilitation of Europe would be impossible of actualization.

(To Be Continued)

Cause

Old Lady (to mendicant): "But my good man . . . your story has such a hollow ring."

"Yes, missus . . . that's the natural result of speaking with an empty stomach."

THE JAPANESE HOME

Detailed Comparative Study Made into Important Subject

By SHIGEO SUZUKI
(From the Kaizo)

I

The Japanese word "Kokka" or State consists of the two separate words "country" and "home". This fact reveals that the State in Japan is considered as the "big home" and the home as the "little State." Both are identical in structure and spiritual meaning. Thus, the easiest and the shortest way to a clarification of the essence of our Statehood is to study the spirit of the home which is so close to our daily life. The reason why the State and the home are identical both in structure and meaning is that they are based on the conception of the Japanese Race concerning the Universe. Just as our myths tell us, the Japanese Race believes the Universe to have been born of the Spirits of Birth (Musubi). Birth means the manifestation by parents of their type in children. This is true not only of the State and the home but of all things. They all become the same type and acquire the same significance.

Although all races throughout the world have homes, examination reveals that they are divided roughly into two categories; "collective homes" and "unified homes." By collective home" is meant a home in which a number of persons live together on the basis of blood and other relations. There seem to be many of this type of home in the Western countries. Such homes abound especially in America. This is because those new immigrants who emigrated to the New World from Europe left the history of their homes in Europe behind when they left for America. The history of America was begun by the Puritans who were subjected to religious persecution in their home country England and began their life anew by fighting and breaking up their home country through the American Revolution. It is natural, therefore, that these people came to detach themselves not only from the history of their home country but also from the history and spirit of their homes. The same thing may be said of the other Europeans who emigrated to America later on. But all immigrants, not to mention the American immigrants, create new skies in both East and West alike and establish new traditions. Thus, it is only natural that they should discard the old and adopt the new and undergo a spiritual renovation. This process has its merits as well as demerits.

Basis of Collective Homes

The basis of the collective home is placed on husband and wife. A man and woman are united roughly on an equal basis and constitute a home. There are varying degrees of reverence for man or woman, as the case may be, in different localities. In the case of tribes that engage in hunting as their means of subsistence or in constant fighting against other tribes, a greater reverence is often rendered toward men, and women are treated with lesser respect because of the fact that manly activities decide the existence of such tribes or races. On the other hand, in the case of newly developed territories where there are fewer women than men, women are apt to be accorded greater respect than men. Thus, although the degree of respect for men or women differs under different circumstances the homes in the Western countries are usually based on an equality of sexes. In other words, the Western home is dual in nature. It is not an easy task to unite two equal persons into one entity. Thus, efforts are made to maintain unity by means of matrimony, a common economic life, or by means of law and morality. However, their collective nature remains basically and cannot be affected by such attempts. This characteristic appears on various occasions. The structure of this kind of home is revealed by the idea of matrimonial love or by birth control.

In the case of a home based on matrimonial ties, children are the outcome of their matrimonial love. Such children are given a subsidiary position to the matrimonial relations which are of first importance. Thus, children are of secondary importance in such homes. Children are brought up and educated while they are minors but are allowed to become independent and detach themselves from the home upon their attainment of maturity to make their living independently. The children then seek their own suitable partners in order to form homes of their own, like their parents, which are based on couples. Of course, the new homes thus formed are entirely different from the homes of their parents. Homes of this description become extinct in a single generation. Thus, parents even when aged and weary, do not rely on their children even though the latter may be wealthy and prosperous. Neither do children look after their parents. Parents and their children lead entirely separate lives. Caring for the aged is believed to be the duty and task of society or the State. For the people of such homes, ancestors are merely the dead who belong to the part human reproductive system and tombstones are but the dead things erected in remembrance of those who have passed away eternally. For such people there can be no such thing as perpetuity of the home.

I have somewhat exaggerated the nature of the collective home in the above description. But such, indeed, is the nature of such homes. The ideas of Westerners regarding the State somewhat resemble their ideas concerning the home. In Japan the State is regarded as a Spirit which has come down through the ages and exists forever. In the West it disappears like a bubble as in the case of the home. The only difference between the State and the home is that the former lasts longer than the latter. Nevertheless, they are identical in that they are both bubbles. The history of Western peoples is a history of the rise and passing of States like bubbles. It is said that Egypt has a history of several thousand years but this has nothing to do with the present-day Egyptians. It is only a story of ancient Egypt which occupied the present Egyptian territory. The present-day Egyptians feel the same sentiment in hearing the history of their ancient times as we experience when studying the history of alien peoples. Although the ancient Egyptian culture may be related to present-day Egyptian culture, the former has no connection whatever with the contemporary Egyptians themselves, an unscalable precipice separating them.

Unity of Japanese Homes

In the West the basis of both the State and home is collective. For this reason the cooperation and solidarity of communities form the basis of their politics and morality. In the Orient, on the other hand, both the State and home are based on unity. This is particularly so in the case of Japan. In the Japanese home the head of the family, since ancient times, unifies the members of the family. Nor are matrimonial relations a matter of primary importance in the composition of the home as is the case in the Western home. It is the perpetuity of the home through succeeding generations that is of primary importance in the Japanese home. Matrimonial ties are of secondary importance, their object being to maintain perpetuity of the home. If the Western home represents a horizontal tie of opposing persons, ours is a vertical tie connecting our ancestors and posterity. China also believes in this vertical tie as being the basis of the Chinese home. Thus, the Chinese character for "wife" is made of two letters "woman" and "home," indicating that when a woman marries she marries a home rather than her husband. Ancestors and posterity are united in an unbroken line and all the members of the home are unified. In sharp contrast to the collective home which becomes extinct in a single generation, the unified home possesses perpetual life in theory, although in actuality it may become extinct in some cases. If the collective home is said to be a social structure, the unified home may be said to be a historical structure.

We have seen that all the members of the home are unified through the head of the household. If the home is likened to a circle, the head of the household is its center and its members constitute its circumference. Now, what is the position of the head of the household? Is he given a right to unify his home by law or social customs, although in essence he is not any way different from other members of the household? It is true that the rights of the head of the household were recognized by both law and social custom in olden times. The same is recognized at present. However, he does not occupy his position of headship by dint of such external factors as law or social customs. On the contrary, the idea of headship of the home, handed down from antiquity, has been practised and erected into a positive law. What then is the essence of his unifying power? Is it due to the faith of the members of his household? Decidedly not.

(To Be Continued)

Identity

A man called at a village post office for a registered letter which he knew would be awaiting him. The letter was there but the clerk demurred at handing it over as he had no means of identifying the caller. The caller took a photograph of himself from his pocket, remarking: "I think that ought to satisfy you as to who I am." The clerk looked long and earnestly at the portrait and then said: "Yes, that's you, right enough. Here's your letter."

The Quickest Answer

Doctor: "Now, take a deep breath and say nine, three times."

Child (after inhaling): "Twenty-seven."

Worth The Tip

"Why did you give that checkroom girl such a big tip?"

"Look at the hat she gave me!"